



J. H. LEATHERMAN, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1852

## Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,  
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
WILLIAM R. KING,  
Of Alabama.

ELECTORAL TICKET—FOR THE WHOLE STATE.  
E. C. WILKINSON, J. A. M. JACKSON,  
W. H. JOHNSON.

## FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st District—J. H. R. TAYLOR,  
2nd " O. R. SINGLETON,  
3rd " W. S. FEATHERSTON,  
4th " HIRAM CASSIDY.

Mr. Thomas H. Curry, is our authorized Agent, to receive Subscribers and subscription for this paper.

## Campaign Republican.

As usual, we will publish our paper during the canvass, commencing on first June next, and ending in November, at reduced prices. We offer the Republican on terms acceptable to every person. In 1848, we circulated nearly four hundred extra copies weekly, in this county. Let the precincts begin to form their clubs. The paper will be furnished during the campaign, as follows:

Single copy \$1 25 5 copies \$6.  
10 copies, \$10, 20 do. \$15

The Circuit Court for this county, convened yesterday. Judge Posey delivered a clear and forcible charge to the Grand Jury. District Attorney, Hicks, is present, in fine health, and ready to battle for the State, in the important trials that are to occur.

The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury, for the present term:

GEN. W. L. BRANDON, Foreman,  
1. Caleb C. Swartz, 8. Benj. C. Stewart,  
2. W. O. Rodney, 9. William Walker,  
3. Wiley M. Wood, 10. Thomas E. Ogden,  
4. Daniel Miller, 11. Hiram McGraw,  
5. Jonas Platt, 12. Joseph Redhead,  
6. Christian Miller, 13. Wm. C. Green,  
7. John Kirkland.

See the advertisement of the negroes for sale to-day.

Baylor Wynn, charged with the murder of Johnson, whose venue was changed to this county, was brought from Natchez on Saturday, and lodged in our jail. Another prisoner, charged (we believe) with the maiming of a man in Natchez, was brought down and committed at the same time, for trial here.

Ice! Ice!—Our friend Sergeant F. Best, has just opened a lot of the oldest and best liquors to be had in New Orleans. He has also on hand a supply of choice segars. He will be found always at the bar during court week. He has made an arrangement with an ice merchant at Baton Rouge by which he can supply private families, parties and barbecues, at the shortest notice. We can offer no better advice to our friends, during the hot weather, than to keep cool.

New Locomotive.—We omitted to state in our last, that the large, elegant and powerful locomotive "Eclipse," had made a trial trip over a portion of the West Feliciana railroad. The object was more to test the strength of the ties, works, than the speed of the locomotive. Mr. McCann, the chief machinist, informs us that this locomotive will easily draw 400 tons of cotton, and run at the rate of 48 miles an hour. The road is being laid with T iron, and this magnificent locomotive will be put upon it in the fall.

Newton Institute.—There will be a public examination of the students of this old and popular institution, near Whitesville, during next week. On Monday, the Senior class will be examined; Tuesday morning, the Preparatory Department; Tuesday evening, exhibition of the Preparatory Department; Wednesday morning, addresses, and degrees conferred. The public are invited to attend.

We are under renewed obligations to the polite clerks of the Gipse and E. D. White for files of New Orleans papers of recent dates.

"The democrats had a hard struggle of it at Baltimore to make a nomination at all."—Whig.

We are not surprised that the Whig stunted, in making the above assertion. Those 50 ballots, without break or jar, show a harmony and firmness of purpose, which should make you quake with fear, neighbor. That the convention balloted 50 times, is no evidence of discord, or want of harmony. The fact is, some six or seven prominent men went into the convention, with their friends pledged to support them, which they did, till it was found no one could get the nomination. Nor was the convention cast into confusion, at this crisis. No, it had done its duty to those distinguished men—and there were other democrats, on whom they could place the nomination. Franklin Pierce was brought before the convention at this juncture, and unanimously nominated. Yes, Franklin Pierce—the man who, the Whig says, will degrade the Presidency, because he has never done anything to gain public fame. How natural it is for the federal whig party to want prestige, show, etc. How natural those blue flames look, blazing up in that article of the Whig on the democratic nominees. How naturally the old federal lights dart up, when the sulphuric embers are rustled by the democratic party. How was it, when Mr. Jefferson was nominated? Who has forgotten the malicious attacks made upon Andrew Jackson? He was denounced as an ambitious military chieftain, ignorant and unable to write. Who has forgotten how sneeringly the question was asked, "who is James K. Polk?" Then, we say, how natural is the attack by the Whig upon Mr. Pierce! Such attacks from time to time are useful. They present the nature and identity of "the same Old Coon."

In consideration of the Whig's infancy and ignorance, we will give it a few items which may put it on the track of finding out who Franklin Pierce is. We will not ask it to remember his history while in Congress, for the Whig was not born then. As soon as Mr. Pierce was eligible his native State sent him into the National Council. He was in the House of Representatives from '33 to '37, from there he went to the Senate, and remained until '42, he then resigned and went home to the practice of law, being a poor man, and unable to support himself and family in public life. When the Mexican war broke out he drew his sword in defence of his country and fought valiantly in that glorious war, in spite of opposition at home and the whig party in general. Since that war Mr. Pierce has been in his profession, and in the meantime, adding great strength to his party, overthrowing Hale, and defending the rights of the South, under the Constitution. Now if the Whig wishes to know why Franklin Pierce had such weight in the Convention, let it go back and examine the manner in which he has demeaned himself in all these positions. If the Whig wishes to know how he obtained the power to unlock the strong grasp with which Mr. Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Marcy, and Houston, held their friends, and secure his own unanimous nomination, let it go back and examine the able speeches and bold grounds he took during that stormy period of our history from '33 to '42, and that too, being one of the youngest members in Congress. These are the elements of power which gave him such force in the Convention.—Talk about a mere Statesman, why, you are green, Mr. Whig, Pierce has some 20 or 30 years yet to make himself a Cass, or Buchanan.

Ay, sir, it is not the nomination of Pierce that gives you such indignation, it is the forebodings of the future; you fear the man, he presents a "clean bill of health," and will rally around him the whole democracy of the country, which you are well aware is a large majority of the people. There is one item in this maiden effort of the Whig, so beautifully consistent that we copy it. It is this:

"We think it undignified and unbecoming in a great party, claiming a majority in a wide and instructed Republic, to name a man for the first office in the Government, and the most prominent and official position in the world whose name, at least, and the great features of his career, are not known, at once to the masses of the people."

Now the above is almost precisely the language of the democratic party, and, of Mr. Webster in declaring the nomination of Gen. Taylor, one not fit to be made; a man who never did a political act in all his life; a man that had not cast a vote in forty years, or raised a helping hand when he saw the ship of State tossed upon the stormy billows; a man who, when, he got into power, threw the Government into utter confusion. If the Whig believed the doctrine of the above quotation in '48, why was it guilty of the gross hypocrisy of supporting such a nomination? But if it did not believe this doctrine then, and does not now, why is it guilty of the hypocrisy of charging the nomination of Gen. Pierce as one not fit to be made; a man who has taken strong and bold positions, and acted politi-

cally upon all the great issues that have ever been before the country. It is too late to assume this high-toned dignity, after abusing it yourself, and that too without any proviso or unsavory whatever.

## Gen. Pierce on Slavery.

As a fair sample of the conservatism of the democratic and whig parties at the North, we would ask the reader to compare the following speech of Gen. Pierce with the celebrated letter of Mr. Fillmore, in which he declared himself in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territory of Texas. The Wilkinson Whig scornfully asks, *Who is Frank Pierce?* We can answer him that Gen. Pierce is one of those stern patriots whose office it has been to battle the revolutionary schemes of such political incendiaries as Millard Fillmore, and the northern whigs, generally. While Mr. Fillmore was throwing fuel into the abolition flame, which was beginning to burn at the foundation of our political system, in 1837, Gen. Franklin Pierce was pouring water upon it, and striving to save the country.

But, to the extract:

On January 9th, 1838, the following resolution was before the Senate: "Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful, or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slave-holding States."

Gen. Pierce, in a long and very able speech in support of the resolution, said—

"It is not to be disguised that, from a very insignificant beginning, and with comparatively few, even now, who hold what are considered generally abolition sentiments, this subject is assuming an aspect of fearful interest and momentous consequence. The Senator from Alabama, on my left, (Mr. King,) in my judgment, pointed at an early day of the session, to the true cause of alarm, if any exists. It was this: that religious fanaticism no longer moves alone in this matter; that the misguided enthusiast has joined hands with the designing politician. Sir, I refer to it with reluctance. I have no party purposes to answer. I should be unworthy of a seat here, and unworthy of the confidence that has been reposed in me, by an honest, intelligent and a patriotic people, if I could indulge any thing like partisan feelings on an occasion like this. No, sir—no sir. I believe this question may, and I believe it is the only question that can lead to a dissolution of this Union; AND I HAVE BUT ONE OBJECT, THAT IS, TO GUARD AGAINST IT: TO PRESERVE INVIOLENT THE PUBLIC FAITH AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION UNDER WHICH WE HAVE SO LONG LIVED IN PROSPERITY."

In a letter written to Col. J. F. H. Claibore, editor of the N. Orleans Courier, under date of May 16, 1852, Gen. Pierce says:

"With the exception of the year I was in the army, I have been wholly devoted to my profession, (the law,) mingling but little in politics, unless when the activity and recklessness of the dangerous element of abolitionism has threatened the best exertions of all true men."

"It is truly gratifying to learn, as I do, from Col. McRae, that the democracy of Mississippi will be thoroughly united in our approaching national canvass, and from the Courier I perceive that the same desirable harmony will prevail in Louisiana."

## Who is Franklin Pierce?

The Wilkinson Whig contemptuously asks this question, and says: "He is a man of State name and distinction only;" "there has been nothing in his career to attract national notice;" "such a nomination is not fit to have been made;" "it is degrading the office of President," &c.

In reply to this vulgar and disgusting slang, let us make a few extracts from a number of our respectable exchanges. It would seem that Mr. Fillmore has a much higher opinion of Gen. Pierce than the Whig entertains:

"If the whole previous life of Franklin Pierce had not satisfied us of his fidelity to the south and the union, if his successful resistance to fanaticism in every shape, had not been known to and acknowledged by every section of the Union—the offer to him of the Supreme Judgeship, (place of Judge Woodbury,) by the present faithful Chief Magistrate of the nation, would have satisfied us of his fidelity to the constitution and the finality of the compromise."—True Delta.

"He served for several Congresses in the U. S. House of Representatives, from New Hampshire, and was Senator five years, enjoying all that time, very high esteem as an able and discreet Senator, noted more for the solidity and soundness of his opinions and course, than any display of genius or

oratory, although a pleasant and logical speaker."—Piscayune.

"We are very sure nothing will be found to impeach his party fidelity."—Id.

## Our Ticket.

Since the result of the Baltimore convention has been generally known, we have made inquiries of the democracy in this region, and we have not found one, who is not pleased with the nomination, and who will not exert himself to secure the triumph of the party. Although it is universally known that both the nominees are compromise men, there is not an opponent of that measure in all the South, of democratic tendency, who will not cheerfully vote the ticket.

Indeed, there is no one within our knowledge, who would interfere with the compromise, now, even though it could be upturned. If it has an enemy at this day, he is to be found in the ranks of the whig party, at the north. The day for resistance to that measure is passed; and every patriot in the land cherishes the hope that it may be left undisturbed—that it may prove a healing balm to the wounds that have threatened the existence of our political system. Every prominent democrat north and south, who has been interrogated on the point, says he would go so far as to exercise the veto power to prevent any interference with the measure.

It is to be hoped that the people will see that the whigs are kept out of power in the future. If they are kept down, there will be no necessity for compromises. So long as the democracy held the reins of government, everything went on with the regularity of clock work: our people were at peace at home, and the nation was respected abroad; with one hand Mr. Folk punished those who transgressed our rights, and with the other he offered bread to the famished millions of Europe—but no sooner did the whigs get into power than they began to stir up sectional strife, and enkindle internal feuds; the nation became involved in disputes and contentions abroad, and the north and south were almost at war; schemes of extravagance and swindling were carried on and hundreds of thousands of dollars were pilfered from the national treasury. The democratic party, who happened to be in the majority in Congress, were driven to the necessity of adopting the compromise measures in order to save the union, and bring the country from the chaos and confusion into which the present corrupt and unbecoming administration had cast it. If there is any honor to be derived from the compromise, it is due to the democracy—for the vote on that question, in Congress, will show that the democrats and not the whigs enacted it.

Should the misfortune of another whig administration befall the country, four years will not elapse till another compromise measure becomes necessary. Abolitionism will assume some other shape, and when Oregon and Utah apply for admission into the Union, it will again be found scrambling for power. The only guarantee of peace and prosperity for the country, is to be found in a democratic administration. The whigs have been fairly tried, and found wanting. Let them not be trusted again.

For the Woodville Republican.  
Centenary College.

One of the surest guarantees the public have for the merits of a literary institution is predicated upon the dignity, high-mindedness and fearless independence of its officers; such as will invariably characterize men of noble feelings, sound literary and scientific attainments and unwavering rectitude of principle promptly carried out in practice. Men called to fill such high and responsible stations should be above the suspicion of minor, pandering feeling, and when ruled into a Court of Chancery, speak and act with propriety, circumspection and dignity, that become men of sound condition and enlightened moral sense. Any other course of conduct than this, betrays that incapacity and peevishness fit only to tinsel over the minds of youth with superficial knowledge, and serves to gratify the vanity of a few men, self-dignified, with the unmerited title of "Professors." We have always constrained, before and since we "rubbed against a College," to regard with much respect our public literary institutions and hold in high estimation the character and reputation of those who preside over them, so far as they sustain the character of gentlemen and scholars. But when they so far forget their trust, or never realized that any was ever committed to them, as to cast reproach upon the tutelage of letters and overstep the bounds of good manners by a boorish dialect, we confess that our esteem and regard is lost in our shame for such wanton prostitution of what we once regarded pure and incorruptible.

Perhaps the grave dignitaries of Centenary College may decide us for entertaining such feelings and ridicule our greenness, for thinking that literary and scientific Professors should sustain a stand above the vulgar herd of mountebanks and blackguards; but with all that high authority, (though not very hoary-headed in scientific service,) we must still cling to the soundness of our early impressions and contend for dignity in station, integrity of conduct and propriety of language, even if they have no other commendable traits of character or no remarkable acquisitions.

Since Timothy first noticed that terrible tempest produced by the Centenary air pump, all the amiability, gentleness, power and piety of that College has been expended upon him in bountiful profusion—all too, because he would not bow his knee in humble submission and revere the god of humbug. Skeptical as we are supposed to be, we are not heathenish or idolatrous enough to "bow down to wood or stones"—to worship rascals in their wild and crooked course—adored the shy drake or fluttering miller. This better becomes the Egyptian idolaters; but we do admire the works of creation, particularly when we see no traces of abused design. Our homage is graduated by the nature and character of men and things as they are, and not by what they profess to be. We would not wish to dictate to any class of men, or interfere with their natural sense of propriety and self-respect, but leave the public to decide if the language used in the public prints, by some of the faculty of Centenary College, in reference to Timothy and his stricture, comport at all with that elevation of mind or dignity of rank which belongs to professors of a college. What men of attainment sufficiently high and commanding to fill any chair of instruction, could attempt to defend the reputation and respectability of an institution by a resort to language that would shame a blackguard? Does it become men of letters to set an example before their pupils which, if imitated, would insure them a reputation envied only by the professed calumniator. Are they really aware of the stations they occupy, or the claims that a moral and intelligent public have on them? Are they to act like boys instead of men? The time has been when the title Professor, implied something—but now, fresh, baccalaureated youths can preside with all the assurance of veteran scholars.

So long as such a policy is countenanced in our colleges, we need not wonder at any indiscreet and unbecoming course of conduct; or that students will be graduated with as little veneration for their Alma Mater, as they have advancement in a liberal education.

Cottage Grove, June 10.

Report of School Fund.  
Samuel R. Harrison in account with  
School Fund of Wilkinson County.

1852.	DR.
To am't on hand last report,	\$3,143 46
" received of T W Hays,	
tax for 1851,	1,805 63
To am't rec'd of T W Hays fines,	520 00
" H H Davis, Pedlers,	200 00
" " " Fines,	310 00
" W C Bonney, Ranger,	8 65
	\$5,990 74
Amount Credit brought up,	3,803 32
Balance on hand	\$2,187 42
1852.	CR.
By am't p'd S M Dawson voucher	\$ 1 28
" " " "	1 28
" " " "	1 81
" " " "	1 85
" " " "	1 85
" I H King,	6 40
" D O Merwin,	6 50
" J H Leatherman,	10 00
" R H Needham,	13 24
" S M Dawson,	16 64
" " " "	30 44
" R T McCrae,	32 96
" Isaac H King,	32 28
" S M Dawson,	36 80
" J T Forbes,	36 80
" V N H Netterville,	39 72
" P L Ferguson,	66 00
" J T Forbes,	88 13
" J McNeely,	90 75
" E McNeil,	99 15
" J McNeely,	117 28
" T W Hays,	119 51
" S Tickle,	176 40
" I D Stamps,	187 50
" Thos King,	203 32
" E McNeil,	222 00
" Joseph Redhead,	301 80
" D H Saunders,	405 08
" J H Leatherman,	405 08
" Isaac H King,	424 84
" S M Dawson,	444 60
	\$3,692 55
Comm's on \$3,692 55 at 3 per ct.	110 77
	\$3,803 32

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Police, June Term, 1852.

SAMUEL R. HARRISON,  
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved, June Term 1852.  
P. F. KEARY, R. P. R.

## County Treasurer's Report.

Samuel R. Harrison in account with  
Wilkinson County.

1852.	DR.
To am't rec'd of T W Hays,	
Sheriff, on acct tax for 1851,	\$7,234 46
To am't rec'd of H H Davis, on	
account Jury tax,	1,865 86
To am't rec'd of H H Davis, on	
account runaway slave, John,	315 18
To am't rec'd of H H Davis, on	
acct runaway slave P. Gibbs	206 65
	\$9,622 15
Amount credit brought up,	8,513 31
To balance on hand,	\$1,108 84
1852.	CR.
By am't paid for printing,	\$ 166 50
" to Board of Police,	177 00
" Talis Jurors,	204 30
" Regular Jurors,	311 28
" for Stationery,	344 05
" Miscellaneous,	625 80
" Paupers,	1,024 60
" to Public Officers,	2,098 33
" for Public Works,	3,387 45
" due me by last report,	25 44
	\$8,265 35
Comm's on \$8,265 35 at 3 pr ct.	247 96
	\$8,513 31

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Police, June Term, 1852.

SAMUEL R. HARRISON,  
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved, June Term, 1852.  
P. F. KEARY, R. P. R.

New Post Office.—Through the instrumentality of Col. G. H. Gordon, a new Post office has been established for Upper Honchite, at the residence of John Ashley, Esq. We learn that Mr. Ashley has consented to serve as Postmaster, and that bids for carrying the mail have been handed in to Mr. Collins. A post office in that section has long been needed, and we hope to see it sustained.

The Louisiana Convention election took place yesterday. No news as to which party has triumphed, has reached us.

The Louisiana Floridian—one of the best democratic papers in Louisiana—appears in a new dress. Success to its accomplished editor, and the principles he advocates.

## General Franklin Pierce.

"His talents are quite equal to the discharge of his duties, and personally, he enjoys the reputation of an honorable and unimpeachable gentleman. On the slavery questions of the day his position, if we infer from his antecedents, is such as will satisfy his southern supporters."—Piscayune.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

H. W. Grand Lodge of the  
State of Mississippi.

GRAND SECRETARY'S Office,  
Natchez, June 8th, 1852.  
The Officers and Members of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi are invited to attend a special Grand Communication to be held at Woodville on the 24th inst., to dedicate the new Masonic Hall at that place for the use of Asylum Lodge, No. 63. By order of  
R. W. WM. COTHEAN, D. G. M.  
Wm. P. Mellen, G. Secretary.

## Notice.

WAS taken up by Reuben O. Brown, on his plantation, about the 26th of May, 1852, a stray Horse, described as follows: A Bay Horse, with a star in his face, has been marked by the saddle and gear, his fore feet shod, about 14 hands high, twelve years old, he walks and trots, and paces a little. Appraised at \$25.  
W. C. BONNEY, Ranger.  
June 15, 1852.

## Notice.

WAS taken up by W. O. Glass, at his residence, about the first of June, a stray Mare and Colt, described as follows: A Bay Mare, black mane and tail, about 7 years old, 14 1/2 hands high. The Colt (a horse) is of Bay color, with a dun white spot in his forehead, about six months old, or upwards. The Mare and Colt appraised at \$53.  
W. C. BONNEY, Ranger.  
June 15, 1852—3w.

## Ice! Ice!!

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the citizens of Woodville and vicinity, that he has in Store at Baton Rouge, a large supply of ICE, of a very superior quality, which he is selling as cheap as it can be bought anywhere in the State. He hopes by strict and prompt attention to your wishes, to merit and receive a liberal share of your patronage. For particulars inquire of Francis Best, who is my authorized agent, to contract and receive money, &c.  
W. J. MANN.  
js-2w

## Strayed or Stolen.

ABOUT ten days ago, a light bay horse both hind feet white, and perhaps one fore foot white, has a small blaze on his nose and a small star on his forehead, is about 5 years old and works in harness—rides indifferently. No other marks recollected. A few days after he went off he was seen on Thompson's creek, near Jackson. JAS. I. WEEMS.  
West Feliciana, js 1852-3w-Ledger.

## All Aboard!

A good and substantial Stage has been procured to run from Natchez via Woodville, to Bayou Sara, which will make regular trips during the year. Passengers may rely on regular trips, gentle horses and experienced drivers. Apply to Frederick Oswald, the driver, or to  
C. HENRY, Agent.  
for B. Fugate

April 8 1852.

## \$50. REWARD!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th day of March last, a negro boy named SIMEON, of dark copper colour, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, no marks recollected, unless he had one scar between eyes extending upwards, about one inch, his forehead was very wrinkly, his head sugar loaf shaped. Whoever will return said negro to the subscriber, in Woodville, Miss., shall receive the above reward—or a suitable reward for any information that may lead to his recovery.  
JOSEPH RYDER.  
jl-1f 22

## Mrs. Maguire,

## Milliner and Dressmaker.

WOULD respectfully tender her services to the Ladies of Woodville, and its vicinity, in the above business, and that she has rented a house from Dr. Holt, on the Natchez road, two doors from Mrs. Leakes', where she will execute all orders with neatness and in the newest fashion.  
Bonnets trimmed in the most fashionable style.  
jl-1m22

## NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary, granted to Wm. P. Dickson, and David Johns, on the Estate of Wm. T. Jones, deceased, at the May Term, 1852, of the Probate Court, of Wilkinson county. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Wm. P. DICKSON,  
DAVID JOHNS, Executors.  
m11-6w19